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lowest rates.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAISE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

avenue. MADAME RICHIE as MARY STUART.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

street. THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

Hotel. FIVE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMEN—HUNT-TWO-ZILLA.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway—

WILD OATS.

THEATRE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifth

and Fifth and Sixth streets. THE TWO FIDELITY

GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL, Irving place—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL

PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 93 Broadway, opposite

the Metropolitan Hotel. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE

MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, 93—VIRGINIA COT.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West

Twenty-fourth street. THE TWO FIDELITY GARDEN

CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

YONK PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 100 West

Twenty-fourth street. THE TWO FIDELITY GARDEN

CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHARLY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at

McDONOUGH'S, 111 Broadway. A VARIETY OF LIGHT

AND HEAVY ACTS OF FLOWERS. Open from 8

A. M. till 10 P. M.

MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—

THE TWO FIDELITY GARDEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LARGE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THEATRE

CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—

LECTURES BY THE DR. HENRIQUESS, MICROSCOPIC

ANATOMY, 615 Broadway. Open from 8

A. M. till 10 P. M.

SUNDAY (THIS EVENING)—GRAND SACRED CONCERT

AT IRVING HALL, Irving place.

New York, Sunday, September 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine

o'clock in the evening will be classified under ap-

propriate headings; but proper classification cannot be

secured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

Secretary Seward was so far improved in health yester-

day as to be able to pay a visit to the President.

The news from Mexico, via New Orleans, is to the effect

that there is nothing going on to show that France

intends withdrawing her troops by the time specified. It

is now believed that a portion will leave and the rest

will merely change their flag, substituting Maximilian's

for the French tricolor. The action taken by the

French authorities in preventing the departure of

Maximilian for Europe was by instruction

of Napoleon. On the 9th inst. over one hundred and

dering him. The race was undecided. The driver of

Butler was also his owner.

The Lower House of the Oregon Legislature has rat-

ified the constitutional amendment by a vote of twenty-

five to twenty-two.

The two colored regiments which were recently dis-

banded in New Orleans and on whose account fears of

another riot were entertained, have finally become peace-

able. No outbreak is now looked for.

The Canadian government has instructed all county

attorneys and magistrates to seize all arms in possession

of persons whom they believe dangerous to the public

peace, and to prosecute all persons suspected of Penan

proclivities. A watch is to be kept on railroad trains

and steamers arriving at Toronto, and passengers who

cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves ar-

rested. A patrol of citizens is to be established, and

the Chief of Police has petitioned for an increased force.

The Executive Council is in session at Quebec, discussing

the question of defence and the arrangement made with

the Bank of Montreal for the issue of provincial local

tender notes. The Bank of Upper Canada has given

notice that it will issue notes and receive them in pay-

ment for discounted bills. The notes are quoted at

sixty and eighty cents on the dollar.

Colonel Edmondson, a friend of Governor Wells, of

Louisiana, states that he, the Governor, has determined

to support the President's policy in the future.

The stock market was firmer yesterday, and closed

steadily. Gold closed at 143 1/2.

Business was fairly active yesterday, and though gold

remained comparatively low, the markets for both foreign

and domestic goods were generally firm. Cotton was

active, and is a 2c. higher. Coffee was unchanged. On

'Change gold and wheat were higher. Corn was excited,

and advanced 3/4c, closing rather steady. Oats were

firmer. Pork was quiet, but steady. Beef was un-

changed. Lard was in moderate demand, but firmer.

Whiskey was firmer. Freight was dull, and nominally

lower.

The Manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon.

The utterances of the Emperor Napoleon

on great international questions were looked

for with much anxiety, and nations seemed

to breathe more freely when he had spoken.

He had the art of wrapping himself and

his views up in mysterious importance,

like the Delphic oracle of old, and govern-

ments and people watched with impatience

the movement of his lips. But since that great

Prussian statesman, Bismarck, and the terrible

needle gun came on the stage to regulate the

affairs and map of Europe mankind have been

much less anxious to know what he would say.

The first declaration of the manifesto has

recently published is, "that the recent changes

in Europe are favorable to France;" that is, as

we understand it, favorable to the ideas of

Napoleon in the reorganization of States

upon the principle of race or nationality.

His hints in another part of the circular about

favoring the "annexation of people of the

same language and interests to any of the

Powers of Europe" authorizes us to place

this interpretation upon his language.

"Prussia and Italy," he says, "are drawn

nearer in ideas and interest." That is evident

to all the world. The war could produce no

other result. It does not appear yet, however,

that Napoleon either caused or desired this.

One most important fact is apparent in the

Prussian-Italian alliance, showing the progress

of modern civilization, and that is that old

religious prejudices are lost sight of or ob-

literated before great political questions. The

Roman mother church, which used to exercise

the greatest influence in uniting Catholic coun-

tries against heretical nations, and the bitter

hostility of Protestant Powers to those of

Catholic faith, no longer exercise control. Italy,

the centre of Romanism, and Prussia, the hot-

bed of Lutheranism, are more closely allied

to-day than any other two countries in the

world.

The circular goes on to say that "Austria

now has no hostile intent." This is an im-

portant declaration from Napoleon, who, it

is believed, is the friend of Austria, and who,

probably, has given Austria advice to that

effect.

The Emperor declares "the convention of

Rome will be loyally carried out." This

appears so frank that we cannot doubt that

Napoleon intends to withdraw the French

and, therefore, the theory of the older Napoleon

will be realized in Europe becoming ulti-

mately republican. The old continent is

gradually moving to this end. The people are

not yet fully prepared for such a change, but

it will be the inevitable result of modern civi-

lization. Individuals, families, privileged

orders and dynasties, will become of little

account; all government will emanate directly

from the people.

Napoleon and Bismarck, who are the lead-

ing spirits of Europe, are imbued with the same

sentiment—the consolidation of nationalities

for the sake of preserving the dynasties. Ac-

cording to this theory, France is to embrace

all who are of French stock and speak the

French language, and of course as near to the

Rhine border as this theory can be applied.

Prussia, as the sole great Germanic Power un-

der the new order of things, is to absorb all the

German race. Italy is to have all the cis-Alpine

territory, the peninsula, and to the borders of

Trieste; wherever, in fact, the Italian race oc-

cupies and the language is spoken. England

will be confined, of course, to the British Isles,

apart from her colonies. Russia will be the

great Slavie power, continuing her conquests,

however, over the semi-civilized tribes of Tar-

tary and other parts of the East. Austria will

resume something of the character of the old

Roman empire over Southeastern Europe, do-

minating over the region and mouths of the

Danube, driving back the Turks in Europe,

and holding Russia in check in that direction.

Such are the ideas now prevailing among the

statesmen of the new epoch in Europe, who are

anxious to perpetuate monarchical rule upon

the basis of nationalities and a redistribution

of power.

But they have to go further. Something has

to be conceded to the principle of popular self-

government. The people demand a voice in

public affairs. The question with Napoleon,

Bismarck and other statesmen of their views is

how to comply with this demand and yet pre-

serve the monarchical form of government.

They believe they have found a solution in

giving universal suffrage under Imperial or

monarchical absolutism; that, in fact, the peo-

ple will be satisfied with the name of liberty—

with the husk—while the substance is with-

held from them. This is the great question in

Europe at the present time. It is this that will

yet agitate the old Continent to its founda-

tions. Peace may be restored for a time on

the basis of nationalities under dynastic rule,

but the great war will come between the peo-

ple and their irresponsible rulers, and for the

principles of true republicanism.

The Importance of Reserving Our Gold.

The gold speculators and stock gamblers

are making extraordinary efforts to induce the

Secretary of the Treasury to sell a part of the

gold in the hands of the government. It is re-

ported that a deputation of gentlemen—"very

influential gentlemen," of course, and perhaps

friends of the Secretary—went to Washington

for that purpose. If they cannot get the gold

out of the vaults of the Treasury by a direct

sale the speculators hope to do so by urging

Mr. McCulloch to pay the interest on the five-

twenty loan before it is due. Of course the

old, ridiculous argument is used that the sale

of gold will bring down the premium on it by

making it more plentiful among the people

and in the channels of trade. But every one

with any sense knows that the real object is to

disturb the market, to cause sudden and fre-

quent fluctuations, in order that these gold and

stock gamblers may make money.

It would hardly appear necessary to speak

of the folly of yielding to these clamors of

speculators, or to warn the Secretary against

doing anything so stupid; but as he has com-

mitted such blunders before, and knows so little

of great financial questions, we deem it our

duty to caution him.

When Mr. McCulloch sold something like the

enormous amount of thirty millions of gold a

short time ago it was said to be for the pur-

pose of bringing the price down. He and the

horde of speculators who urged the sale argued

that it would have that effect. Yet we all

know the contrary was the result. Gold began

to rise, and the price of the gold premium

to fall. The speculators and stock gamblers

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